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Cornell Countryman



Food For Heroes...8

November 1961

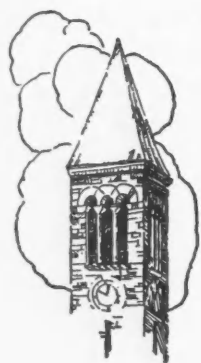
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- Furnish nearly half the Nation's reserve officers through the Reserve Officer Training Corps programs.
- Were among the first to open their doors to women and developed home economic courses for them.

Cornell Countryman

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NOVEMBER 1961



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Editorials

Ag-Dom Acts

YELLOW AND BLACK are the bright colors which represent the fresh approach Ag-Domecon Council is taking for 1961. Headed by its president, Dave Wright, the Council is resolved not only to increase its services to you, the students of the Ag and Home Economics Colleges, but also to bring these services to your attention.

During the first week of school the Council, at a cost of over \$250, brought "Bobby and the Counts" to the Straight Memorial Room to provide music for the annual orientation dance. In the jam-packed room, you freshmen were treated to an evening of entertainment, and, at the same time, provided with an opportunity to get acquainted with members of Ag-Domecon, upperclassmen in agriculture and home economics, and students from other colleges as well. Many of these other students commented that the Council's dance did much to dispel the baseless image of the provincial agricultural student.

On October 28th, Ag-Domecon again represented the student body. Council members spent the afternoon helping the College act as host to high school students who had come to Cornell for the Sub-Frosh Weekend. Following a luncheon and welcome by Dean Palm and the Alumni Association, Council members acted as guides on a bus tour of the University, and, in particular, the upper campus. Later on, the visitors again met the representatives at an afternoon snack where Council members talked with the students and answered many questions about the social and academic aspects of college life. Here again, an active Ag-Domecon Council represented and served your interests, trying to attract talented young people to our campus.

For a number of years, the Council has contributed to the Swedish Exchange Program, in which the Royal College at Upsala sends one of its students to us for a year in exchange for one of our students. Ag-Domecon will not only match previous years' contributions, but will increase its share to make sure that you, the student body, can continue to enjoy this cultural opportunity. The Council also supports a similar exchange with Argentina.

These then, are but three of the ways Ag-Dom has already served you this year. It will continue to serve and represent your interests as the year progresses. However, any representative body can function effectively only if its members are true representatives. Its meetings, which are held in the Warren student lounge at 7:30 p.m., are held on the first Wednesday of every month, and are open to all students in the Agriculture and Home Economics Colleges. We urge you to come in, participate, and make your opinions heard. This is your student council—support it.

D.W.

Dean Honors Aggies

A DEAN'S LIST AT LAST! The *Countryman* has long favored this type of scholastic recognition. Last year, Ag-Dom sponsored a referendum to hear out the rest of the student body on this issue. Although the turnout represented only a small percentage of the total voice of the College of Agriculture, the majority asked to have a list.

Dean Palm, always willing to give his students the kind of college they want, heeded the request. We now have a Dean's list to honor our top students and act as an incentive to those who just need to try a bit harder.

Congratulations to the following people who constituted the top five percent of their respective classes for the spring term of 1961:

Class of '64: George E. Ayres, Eileen M. Berlad, William W. Brockman, Roger B. Cook, Barbara J. Furman, Virginia L. Glann, Sally J. Greenstein, Elizabeth K. Jordan, Richard S. Kline, Susan S. Lang, Andrea D. Martin, Seymour R. Rosen, Lawrence A. Rudgers, Dorothy A. Scholl, Judith M. Schwartz, Judith H. Snyder, Miriam Taylor, Donald M. Tobey, Jerrold M. Ward, and David A. Wolfe.

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Class of '62: Donald C. Burgett, Jean A. Houghton, Gene R. Huntsman, Sandra Kammerman, Elizabeth E. Kopsco, Jewell Kriegel, David S. Kross, Anthony J. Lobello, Helen T. Mcafoos, Christine L. Malnyk, Lawrence A. Menahan, Brian I. Rind, Joel I. Silverman, Henry C. Spenier, Sylvia L. Stone, and Helen L. Wiltberger.

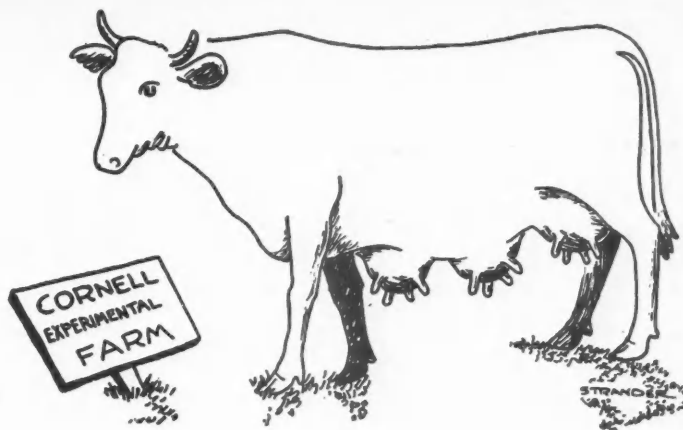
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Ho-nun-de-kah Expands

CONGRATULATIONS to the senior women elected to be associate members of Ho-nun-de-kah, the senior men's honorary of the College of Agriculture. They are: Jane E. Brody, Jane P. Doyle, Jean A. Houghton, Jewell Kriegel, Penelope Rottman, and Gail Wlodinger. Their selection was based on academic excellence and outstanding service to the University.

Our Days Are Numbered

by Zilch



An! the electronic age. Cows have now joined the vast group of the "numbered." Simple names like Bossie, Elsie, and Daisy are no longer sufficient for cows. They too must have a number to simplify their identification. An eartag with this number is inserted when the animals enters the herd by birth or purchase. This is more than vaguely reminiscent of frosh registration cards.

Zilch recalls (with no fondness at all) his useless fight against the "number." Why did he have to be 70507? Why couldn't he be plain ole Zilch? It seems that no one on campus has ever been able to answer these questions to his satisfaction.

One thing, however, frightens Zilch. Secondary identification is now being used with cows. Since their eartags (like our i.d. cards) are difficult to check, it has been suggested that the cows be *branded* with the same number. Ouch! Please don't let Day Hall hear about that.

A new, highly controversial book has just reached the hands of Zilch. It contains the "one and only solution to the farm problem." Since the farmer is subject to order as to how much to plant, and how much he is to receive for his production, there is a great price-cost squeeze. The author urges that the farmer create his own industry by making full use of his natural by-product, alcohol. To this, Zilch replies, "Cheers!"

Much to the distress of Zilch (and others), one prof in Ag Ec has changed his policy. "This year we will abolish the honor system in this class. Previous experience has proven that the profs have the honor and the students the system."

Beans to the coed who has posted on her door a sign reading, "No man was ever indispensable—except Adam."

And thus Zilch will leave you with the question in your mind, "How did he find that out?"

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Food For

FOOTBALL players get better food than anybody on campus, according to George Tebbetts, sophomore guard of this year's Big Red football team. When you hear the pre-game breakfast menu—fruit juice, cereal, salad, a 12 ounce steak, toast and jam, and milk or tea—you'd probably agree with him.

At one time men swallowed lion's teeth to make them strong. They drank blood and believed that violent muscular exercise requires a large amount of meat in the diet. Cornell still has a training table but Frank J. ("Doc") Kavanagh, the head trainer of the team, says "There are no magic foods which produce super power of agility. The same meat, milk, eggs, vegetables, fruit, and grains that are fundamental to the health of every person are needed by football players, too." The athlete's cult has been maintained, but has it been for physiological or psychological reasons?

Rewards for rigor

The significance of eating rare meat as a symbol of manly vigor and strength is obvious. In the course of his training program, the athlete must frequently work hard and forego many pleasures. Accordingly, his need for gratification is accentuated. Some of this can be met by giving appetizing foods such as special desserts and rare beef. This provision makes him feel that training has its incidental rewards and helps prevent him from "going stale." The training table may provide some of the sense of security and reassurance generally obtained from the age-old practice of rituals.

"Doc" Kavanagh says all his training rules are based on straight common sense. He plans a diet "well balanced in carbohydrates and proteins, one that avoids greasy foods and too many spices. Wholesome foods like salad and meat are always served."

Watch those calories

The main problem on a training table is a caloric one. Most players have to keep their weight down for maximum speed and efficiency. But after each man

reaches his own best weight, the only real regulation is "no between meal snacks." "If they work hard they'll keep their weight down." Pork, which takes too long to digest, spices, which may cause inflammation of the internal mucous membranes, and coffee, which "steps up" the nervous system, are all on the "out" list—along with cigarettes, alcohol, and late nights. "Doc" believes that "The average kid who wants to play football—and play well—will live by the letter and not break rules." So no checks are made—which makes the rules "psychologically more bearable," according to Bernie McHugh, senior tackle.

Plenty of protein

The trained athlete requires no extra protein. However, there is evidence that during rigorous training the diet should contain liberal quantities of protein in order to permit the muscle mass to increase rapidly without cost to protein sources elsewhere in the body. Vitamin pills are not necessary—a well-balanced diet provides all the vitamins needed for strong, healthy bodies. Sugar in the form of dextrose is sometimes given to players during the game. This is for extra energy. "Doc" Kavanagh says that "the liver can only store up just so much energy—you can't crowd it in." It's also a morale booster. Water intake is regulated as a weight factor. But during a game, water and salt pills may be taken when the player is using up salt and water quickly.

Atmosphere for appetites

Vance Christian is the Hotel School grad student in charge of the training table. He sees that the red and white room is set up with table cloths, silver, and the finest variety of good foods possible. His philosophy behind this is that "If a morale factor is great, one of the best ways of maintaining morale is food." Properly prepared and seasoned (according to the regulations of the coaches), attractive food, music, a bulletin board, and, of all things, liquor labels on the wallpaper make the Statler South Lounge *their room*. Vance plans meals that "go together" and are in caloric balance.

Heroes

by Elizabeth Pomada '62



Two off-the-cuff examples of training meals are:

orange juice
tossed salad
green beans
small baked potato
roast sirloin
whole wheat bread and preserves
watermelon
milk or tea
and
grapefruit juice
jello salad
spinach w/ chopped eggs
duchess potato
Swiss steak
bread and jam
lemon chiffon pie
milk or tea

The training table is a personal project to Vance. He plans menus he himself would enjoy at the same time he regulates the starch and fat content of each meal. By cutting down on potato calories, he can easily give the men a morale-building cherry pie a la mode every once in a while.

Athletes eat speedily digested food for two reasons. First of all, says an ex-coach of the Columbia football team, food must be absorbed before it's of any use. Secondly, energy is required to digest, absorb, and utilize food. When blood goes to digestive organs rather than muscles, the speed of the player is handicapped. Psychological upsets can retard digestion. In training programs the ability to rest and relax before and after meals is as important as endurance and dexterity during performance.

We like it, we like it

What do the players themselves think of the training table? Vance Christian has been told more than once to "keep it as it is." "Excellent," rhapsodizes George Telesh, senior halfback, "excellent. We abstain from filling ourselves with candy, pizza, and pastries and we learn to like tea—although I like tea anyway.

I eat as much as I can"—the 172 pound halfback loses 5 to 10 pounds per game and is one of the few who have to gain—"but before a game I relax and slow down. You have to be light on your feet and your stomach while playing."

George Tebbetts says "We find our own ideal weight and keep to it with ideal food." Bernie McHugh claims the team food "has to be better than what everybody else eats because we need lots of protein." Bill McCall, a 230 pound sophomore tackle, likes it because "They don't have what you'd call a fat man's table or anything else—they don't make you overly conscious of the weight you know you have to get rid of." Bob Palmisciano's own private preparation method is to drink lots of orange juice for vitamin C two days before the game. "Then I get mentally prepared and physically relaxed for the contest." Tony Pascal stays away from bread. He thinks that "When you're in training you should always leave the table a little hungry—this keeps me 'lean and mean'." While in the Infirmary, Ken Kavensky admitted that he missed the training table most of all.

Contented kickers

So you see, the adequate, sufficient, and appetizing variety served at the training table does keep the team happy and satisfied. The cult aspect includes prohibitions and added attractions. How much of this is nutritional and how much is psychological is hard to tell.

Would the training table diet be effective for the average sedentary student? Only if he adjusted his intake to his needs. Few normal students require as much protein as the athlete does.

The Oxford crew in the 1860's trained on a diet of red beef or mutton, bread, tea and beer, with a little jelly or watercress as a treat at the evening meal. Instructions were given that no vegetables were to be eaten. Cambridge, on the other hand, suffered no restrictions regarding potatoes, greens, or fruit. From 1861 to 1869 there was an unbroken succession of Oxford victories. So much for nutrients and neuroses in athletics!

Let's Save Our Vanishing Countryside

by Steven Reinheimer '64

DRIVE along the outskirts of any large city. Chances are you will see lines of pastel colored housing developments invading the countryside. When only yesterday fertile farms with sprawling fields characterized the landscape, you now see factories and subdivisions randomly situated throughout the rural landscape.

Everyday, a *Fortune* Magazine committee found, 3000 acres of land are chewed up by orange bulldozers. The greatest proportion of this land surrounds the large metropolitan centers due to the rapid development of suburban areas. This spectacular growth along our "urban fringe" is affected by the decreasing demand for manpower in rural areas. Mechanization forces rural people to seek employment in urban areas.

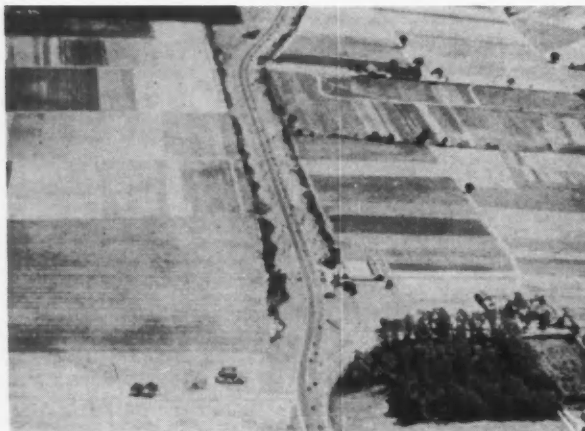
Another factor is the population explosion which is greatest in metropolitan areas. The population of the United States has increased by 30 million during the last decade and is expected to increase by another 40 million by 1975.

Agriculture hit hard

Agriculture has suffered from this explosive urban growth. Concern increases over the encroachment of agricultural farm land by non-farm operations. Will we be able to feed our growing future population on a decreased farm acreage? According to Erling D. Solberg of the Agricultural Research Service, 17 million acres of our flattest and most fertile farmland have been converted to non-agricultural uses since 1940.

Valley Stream, Long Island, is unrecognizable if you haven't seen it in 30 years. Urban developments have usurped the one time fertile farmland.

1933



1959



N.Y.S. Conservation Dept.

He estimates that if urbanization continues at the present rate for another fifteen years, no less than 100 million acres of farm land will be buried under concrete and asphalt.

Urban-conscious society fails to realize that there is a wide range in soil fertility. Much of the acreage used for industrial and suburban expansion has been our best farm land. According to recent forecasts, there will be a 40 percent increase in food demand in less than 15 years. It is therefore very important to preserve prime farm land by diverting industrial and residential development to areas of lesser agricultural importance. The United States must have the foresight to insure our future generations a bountiful food supply.

The Greenbelt concept is a step forward in meeting this challenge. Many rural communities have adopted this plan in which land is set aside from urban development to limit the outward growth of an urbanized area. This preserves the rural land in the belt for agricultural and residential purposes. By using this principle, industry and agriculture will not conflict.

Not only will the Greenbelt plan rescue agriculture from the pollutive effects of industry, but it will also serve to keep the region well-planned, scenic, and efficient.

Taxes will be less too

Farmers in these areas have to pay higher taxes on their land, because of increased real estate values and a growing demand for public works in the community. In conjunction with a Greenbelt plan, an arrangement can be made where-by the farmer's tax assessment will be reduced. He must agree, however, to keep his land in the Greenbelt zone. Rural zoning is another method used in controlling urban sprawl. Zoning ordinances in the rural areas create suburban type-residential zoning districts, and open country zones.

Professor Lawrence S. Hamilton of the Cornell Department of Conservation predicts that the 1961 Federal Housing Act will modernize the field of rural planning. Under this plan, technical and financial assistance will be provided for communities who wish to maintain a rural zone for conservation, agricultural, or scenic purposes. The tools for effective regional planning are available, but the necessary action must be taken.

Act now, or pay later

Open land around cities is disappearing at a rapid rate. We must act now if portions of this land are to be preserved for the future.

The question now remaining is whether man, influenced by his selfish economic interests, will realize that if our future generations are to live in a pleasant environment and to enjoy a bounteous food supply, planning will have to be done now. The land which is developed today is lost tomorrow.

NOVEMBER 1961

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Too tired to read at the end of a day, Machooka explores Trumansburg countryside.

A Lonely US Summer Turns Into...

LONG SUMMER DAYS turned out less lonely than expected for an African undergraduate with a long vacation to spend in America. The student was Stephen M. Machooka '64 from Kenya, East Africa, one year into his education and already the holder of the Cornell record for the mile run.

Professor Paul R. McIsaac '47, electrical engineering, and his family had been host family to Steve

during the school year. But summer meant his college, Agriculture, required work in farming. He found himself ten miles from campus, on the farm of H. William Smith near Trumansburg.

Hard work had whittled four pounds off his usual 132 by mid-summer, and shown him there's no magic to US farming. The Smiths, and others too, helped introduce Steve to off-campus America.

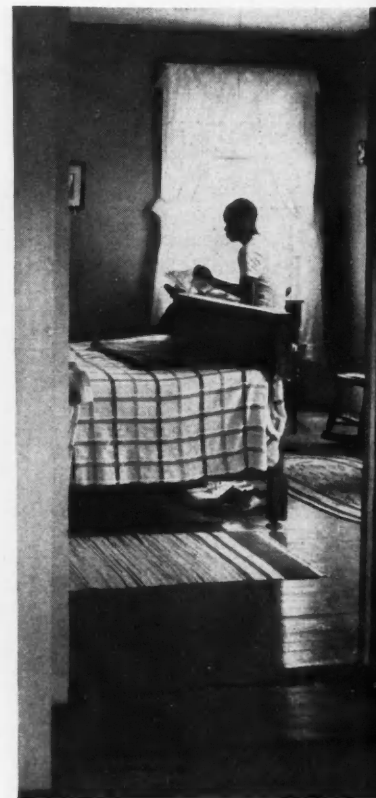


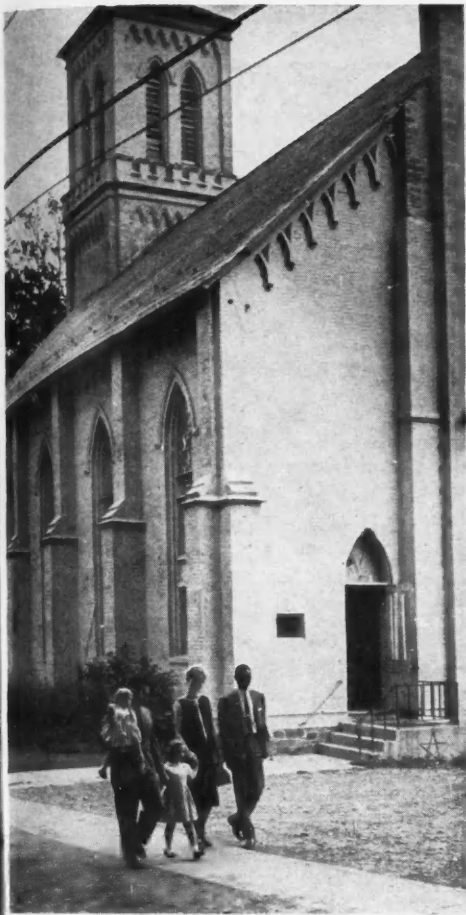
The fields and the barns are his home by day.



He shows Mrs. Smith a stew, his favorite dish.

He studies at night for the coming year.





Sunday is a big day. Baptist Church members invite Steve into their homes where he finds people who, in his words, "Speak from their heart."



Farmer Smith and his son, Bill, introduce Steve to the hard work and reliance on weather that make US farming like that all over the world.

ADAPTED FROM *The Ithaca Journal*
PICTURES BY SOL GOLDBERG '46
REPORTING BY JERVIS LANGDON III '59
AS APPEARING IN *Alumni News*

...Days of Discovery



The eldest of ten children, Machooka enjoys and is enjoyed by the farmers' youngsters.

ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

One Year Later . . .

. . . and all is well. A
'61 alum finds the world
a campus without books.

by Robert Gambino

“WAIT 'til next September” they said. “There will be no more beer blasts and wild parties, and those all night bull sessions will be a thing of the past. Before you know it you’ll be married and you’ll have to settle down and live life like a normal person.”

College is what you make it, and when you leave you’ve left it. Life doesn’t end after college as some people think. If a college graduate can make the transition onto the tread mill of life from the fantasy of college without faltering, the better it is for him. But, who can do this? There are few who are so physically, mentally, and socially constructed that they make the transition with ease.

After graduation your education continues, your scope of understanding expands. However, there is one catch . . . you have to keep an open mind. How many of you believe that after a number of years at your vocation you will still have that “keen open mind”

you had as a college student?

I graduated last June and I have no overpowering desire to return to school. Shucks, this is almost a lie . . . I want to return to school. However, I don’t want to return as a “Sophomoric College Kid” but as a student . . . fully aware of the world around me, without the apron strings.

Right now I’m working in the Utica area as Assistant County Agricultural Agent for the Oneida County Extension Service. I like the work; the challenge of working with homeowners keeps me on my toes. I’m meeting people all the time, exchanging ideas and becoming more mature. My outlook on life hasn’t changed—just my application of these philosophies. The Extension Service offers creative responsibility to any willing individual. It’s the same as being back in college I guess, because it’s freedom with responsibility, only now spoken by a man.

Mr. Gambino, who was a floriculture major at Cornell, is presently working in extension. He is shown discussing greenhouse practices with an orchid grower.

Richard Mandell



Alumni Awards

JENNIFER PATAI '63 and Lawrence A. Menahan '62 were the winners of the Alumni Prize contributed by the Alumni Association of the College of Agriculture.

The prizes of \$50 each are awarded by the College faculty at the close of the sophomore and junior year to the students who maintained the best scholastic record during their two or three years in the College.

Jennifer is a genetics major who wants to do research in medical genetics following graduate work. Lawrence plans to continue his studies in animal nutrition on the graduate level next year.

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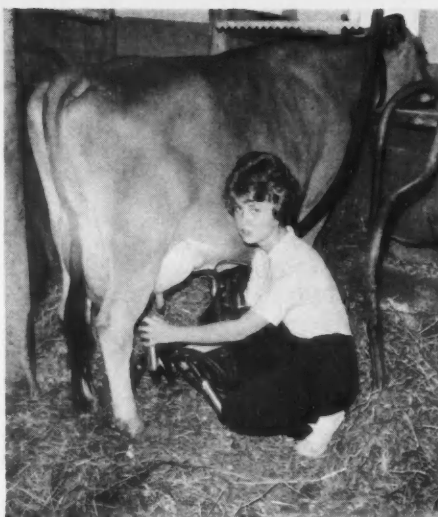
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Liz Jordan '64, pre-vet, was a farmhand for practice credit this summer.

Charm On The Farm

**Yes, females have their
fingers in everything.
Even the practice
requirement
isn't sacred.**

by Linda Goldreich '64

A BLUE-EYED blonde isn't what you'd expect to see seated on a tractor. You'd probably be surprised too if you saw her hop down and help unload bales from the hay wagon.

Yet this was a common occurrence on the Laberge dairy farm in Vermont where Elizabeth Jordan worked at farm chores this summer. Liz, who stands just five feet tall and weighs less than 100 pounds, is a pre-vet major at the Cornell College of Agriculture. Why farm work?—To fulfill her practice requirement, she explains.

Liz worked under the new rule that all girls, as well as boys, must obtain credit for practice work in farming or their fields of specialization. Until the fall of 1960 all boys had to fulfill a practice requirement, but only girls majoring in floriculture were responsible for it.

The 1959 revision requires practice work of both male and female students who entered the College after the fall of 1960. The amount of credit needed was reduced from

40 credits to 25 in some departments, and to 12 in the others. For example, both male and female pre-vets are required to obtain 12 credits in farm work before their sophomore year.

Prepractice preview

Professor Shapley, in charge of student practice, helps place students on farms to gain experience with animals. He suggests that the students learn farm skills, the business of farming, and meet the people in agricultural areas, explains Liz Jordan, who entered her sophomore year this fall.

Elizabeth is from New York City and had never been on a farm before this summer. She found the farm course, given by Professor Shapley one afternoon a week in her freshman year, invaluable for the farm work she did this summer.

On a dairy farm set in the beautiful Vermont countryside, Liz worked with animals, both large and small. The large ones were quite a bit larger than Liz. But

this was no drawback to the little blonde who milked cows, washed milking machines, cleaned barns, drove tractors, and unloaded hay like the rest of the boys.

You may wonder if petite Liz had the strength needed for farm work. She did find ways to do heavy work efficiently. When asked if being a girl is a disadvantage in farming, Liz replied that "a man doesn't just pick up a cow and throw it" any more than a girl would.

On the 333 acre farm, Liz got to know the family and neighbors well. She found that "people go out of their way to help you." Visits from 4-H representatives and extension workers were frequent and fun.

College contact helps farmer

The Laberge family spoke a great deal about the University of Vermont and Cornell. Liz feels that contact with college students who work on farms makes farmers more aware of the technological advances developed by the colleges.

The farmers are interested in improving their farms and appreciate extension and college information, she adds. Mr. Laberge wrote to agricultural colleges and received helpful information about artificial breeding as well as test hybrid corn seeds.

A variety of tasks compose farm work, says Liz, who performed her job seven days a week, from 7 a.m. to 8 p.m. with an extra three hours off on Sunday. "Just visiting a farm and not working at the chores wouldn't be the same," she explains.

It's a valuable experience to meet the kind of people she will eventually work with, and the animals she will care for, says Liz. This added to her interest in veterinary medicine.

A job in journalism

Meeting people is an exciting and integral part of practice work in journalism as well as in pre-veterinary farm work. This summer I worked as a typist in the Editorial Department of Consumers Union, a non-profit organization which publishes the magazine *Consumer Reports*.

The work I did was varied and I learned a great deal about writing and publishing a magazine. During my twelve weeks of employment, three issues of *Consumer Reports* were written and published, a book, "The Medicine Show," was finished

and distributed, and work was begun on the annual "Buying Guide." I was very proud when I saw the issues I did work for sitting on the newsstands.

Proof-reading, notoriously a boring task, was fun and informative at Consumers Union. When I didn't understand a symbol or word, the staff helped me out. I typed corrected manuscripts, often at several stages of their development. I noticed how corrections were made and sentences clarified. Gradually, the stories assumed the form they would embody in the final printed magazine.

Jack of all trades

I made paste-ups for the "Buying Guide." These are pages of copy pasted in the proper order with style corrections as well as additions and subtractions of material. I did some odd jobs in other departments as well. When my hands were photographed as part of an illustration for the magazine, I got an inside view of the photography studio. I also toured several departments, including chemistry and electronic engineering, where Consumers Union tests many of the products they write about.

Experience a good teacher

Consumers Union offered me practical experience and a chance to observe journalism in its natural setting. The three months I worked

there were among the most rewarding in my life. I realized journalism is a field which vitally interests me. I also learned about the publication of a magazine and met many people whose friendship and guidance I will always value.

Lady in the laboratory

The field of bio-chemistry too, has a practice requirement which must be completed before the senior year. Susan Atlas, another Cornell sophomore, worked as a laboratory technician. She did research in the Microbiology Department of Long Island Jewish Hospital, New York.

Susan had previous experience working on weekends and summers in Haskans Laboratory, New York, since her junior year in high school. However, she explains that this summer was the first time she had a project to do on her own. It involved much more responsibility, she adds.

Susan worked on a pilot study of microbial calcification, the formation of "calcium pearls." She used one marine alga and one marine bacterium. The eventual purpose is to relate microbial calcification to human calcification. Susan explains that the "basic driving force of this type of research is that biochemical systems are similar for all living things."

The laboratory work was a direct application of the chemistry she



Linda Goldreich '64, discusses a problem in journalism with her major advisor, Prof. Charles C. Russell. This summer, Linda saw journalism in action while fulfilling her practice requirement.

Photos by Dick Wallace



Susan Atlas, sophomore biochem major, was a lab technician.

studied last year, Susan explains. She used qualitative chemistry and special techniques of titration. Susan feels the discipline of the technical work she has done will help her in her future career. She explains that the practice work makes her college courses more meaningful. Her current school work relates directly to reactions she saw and used in her research.

The results of the research on calcification, that there is a "definite correlation between the amount of calcium present and the algae's ability to grow," enabled the hospital to get a grant for further work on the project.

At Cornell this year, along with her regular studies, Susan is continuing her research in a special projects botany course. From a

comparison of the work she did this summer for credit with the work she had done previously, Susan concludes that she would like to work in "pure research" as a career.

All learn by doing

Susan, as well as other girls interviewed, found their practice work worthwhile and plan to continue it even after the requirement is filled. By their enthusiasm, the girls conveyed other purposes of the requirement. They enjoyed the work, found the people interesting, and have some insight into what the future offers.

Even those who were disappointed gained valuable knowledge. They learned that all is not peaches and cream, a fact worth recognizing. They were forced to see if they had selected work that really interests them. And there is no better way to find out than to dive right into your proposed field.

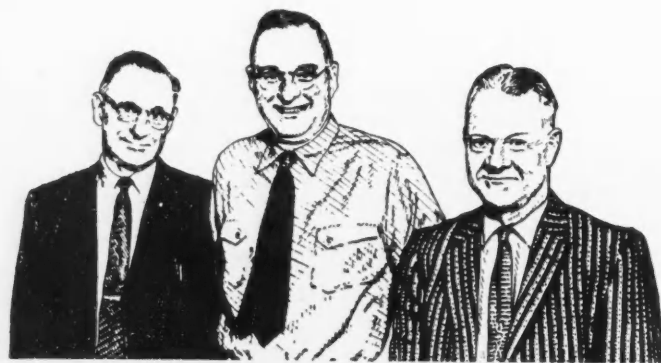
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Cornell's Legend of the



Little White Father

**Dr. Erl A. Bates served Cornell
and the world as a great educator
and humanist.**

by Barbara Pollack '64

No observant Cornellian could spend four years here without wondering about the curious little man with keen, dark eyes. He's often seen crossing the Ag Quad, in a broad, flat-brimmed Quaker hat, and a string bow tie. Who would guess that this thin, quaint figure embodied Dr. Erl A. Bates, great educator and humanist.

Unfortunately, the Upper Campus will no longer see Dr. Bates. He has just retired after 40 years as a Cornell ethnologist, authority on Indians, and extension agent. During his long and fruitful career, Dr. Bates received world wide acclaim. He was recipient of the New England medal for the outstanding contribution to American education. Like Charles Darwin, he received the Tyler award for adding to the knowledge of primitive society. He's also being selected for a chair of Immortale of the International Institute of Science in Paris.

Dr. Bates' outstanding work has been with the North American Indian. He devised the Bates Plan, which accepts the American Indian as a product of his environment

and seeks to raise his standard of living within that environment.

At the College of Agriculture, Dr. Bates enabled many Indians to gain educations by stimulating interest and procuring funds. Some, such as Alec White, an Iroquois, went on to receive M.A. and even Ph.D. degrees under the impetus of Dr. Bates. For his great work as founder of the Indian Welfare movement in New York State, the doctor is affectionately called by the Indians, "Little White Father."

Wide range of interests

Dr. Bates' interests do not end here. They range from horticulture to pioneer days to politics. In each successive field he gained recognition. He was vice president of the State Federation of Horticultural Societies and Floral Clubs, chairman of the Republican party in Onondaga County, and Masonic Scholar, to mention only a few.

As an extension agent, he spent much of his time on the road, inspiring development in backward rural areas. As Mrs. Blanche Monrow, former scheduling secretary,

puts it, "I think he ate more grain supply than any other person on the staff."

Born in Syracuse, Dr. Bates studied at Syracuse University, Bellevue Hospital Medical School, in Leipzig, and in London. He launched whole-heartedly into his many fields almost immediately, and carried a heavy schedule even in his youthful days.

"A living doll"

But this is only part of Erl A. Bates. He's not just a scholar; he's a sensitive human being. His friends call him "a living doll." He is never too busy to cast a warm smile, relate a humorous anecdote, or lend a sympathetic ear to both staff and students.

Now, in retirement, Dr. and Mrs. Bates, a former Home Economics professor, plan to spend their well deserved leisure fishing in the South.

Dr. Erl A. Bates has become a legend at Cornell. He is one of those rare people who used individualism and academic brilliance to serve mankind.

An Aggie On Top

THE *Countryman* congratulates Miss Dorothy Ann Scholl, Agriculture '64, for attaining the highest average of any University freshman last year. Her 92.56 average places her scholastically above every student in the College of Agriculture, too. And she achieved this rank while working her way through school as a technician in plant pathology.

Dot, as she is known to friends, received the Alpha Zeta scholarship key and \$200 in honor of her achievement. This award is presented annually at the Ho-nun-de-kah Barbeque to the highest ranking freshman in the College of Agriculture.

A science teaching major, Dot is excited about her future profession. "This summer I constructed a cat skeleton to use as a teaching aid in biology," she relates.



Dorothy Scholl receives the Alpha Zeta scholarship key from Chancellor Steve Middaugh.

Dot, a native of New City, N.Y. and 1960 graduate of Clarkstown High School, was editor of her high school newspaper, "The Ramshorn," treasurer of her junior and senior class, and a member of the National Honor Society. She also holds the New York State Regents Scholarship.

Commenting on her recent award, Dot says, "Throughout my years at Cornell, I will try to do the best that my ability allows." We think she is off to an excellent start.

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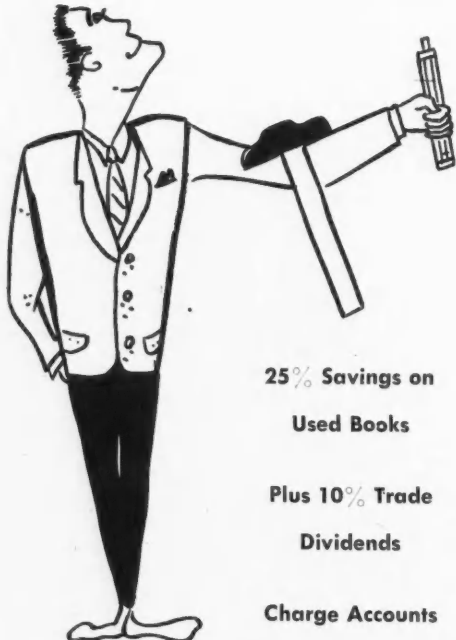
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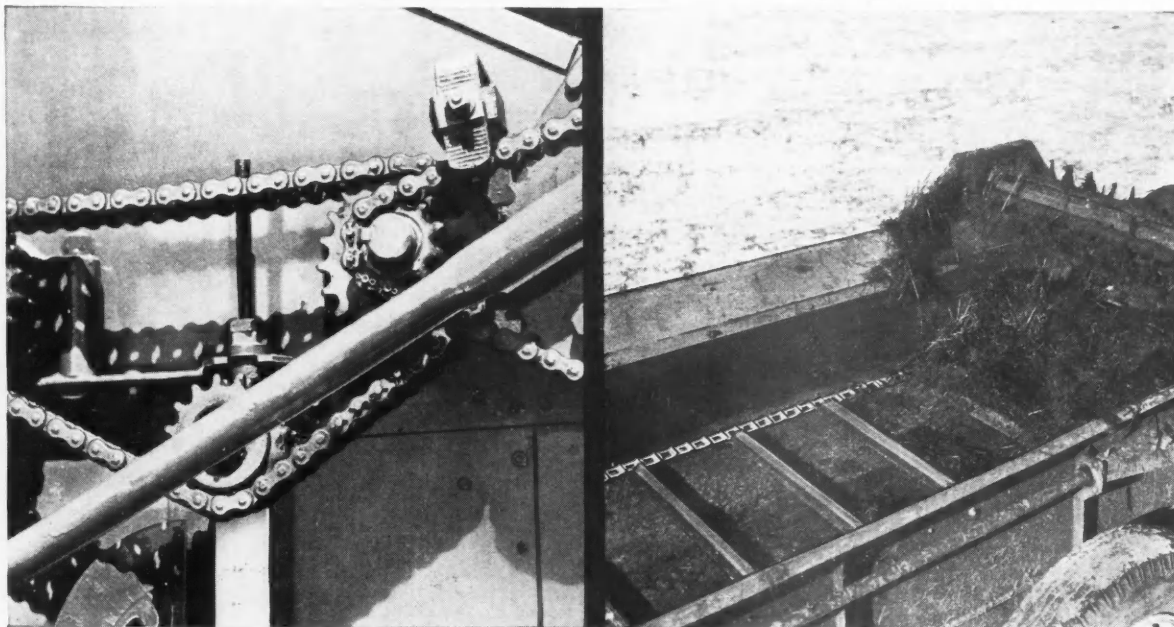
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
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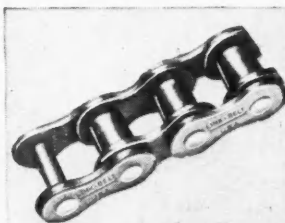
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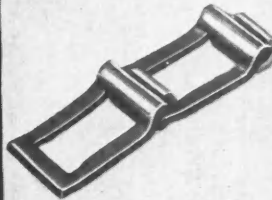
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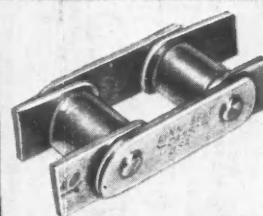
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*I chose a career,
not a job!*

by Pete Vossos

"I found a satisfying job right from the beginning—and more important, American Oil is diversified enough to offer varied opportunities for the future."

Peter Vossos earned his Master of Science degree at Iowa State, '58. As a physical chemist, Pete's immediate project is studying fundamental properties of asphalts with the objective of improving their performance in roofing and industrial applications. About his 2½ years at American Oil, Pete adds, "This is a company that's big enough and dynamic enough to be doing important work, but not so mammoth that you get lost in the crowd."

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